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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER
EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

YOUR BIT.

Just drop your Care today a bit
And try to rest and play a bit.
Brush up your jaded style a bit
And laugh, and sing, and smile a bit.
And get out of your groove a bit,
And if you don't improve a bit,
I fear you don't pursue your bit.
As though you wished to "do your bit."

(Copyright, 1917.)

"Germans get supplies in meat tins?"
"Meat" for the United States Secret Service men, no doubt.

After yesterday's primaries, camouflage, or some kind of whitewash may be needed in the Metropolis.

"Policeman Shot in Fifth Ward: Primary Riot in Philadelphia." The "Bloody Fifth" is earning its name.

A woman in the navy has married the captain of her ship. Wonder is she will continue to address him as "Sir?"

With paper containers taking the place of the time-honored "tin" can, the "houn" dog will probably breathe a sigh of relief.

"At any rate, the Japanese commissioners didn't try to make a 'touch'."
—Florida Times-Union.

Don't count chickens before they're hatched; they haven't left yet.

If girls continue to be born to the Kaiser's family, the world will be happy in the thought that the next generation of Prussians will be more harmful than militant suffragettes.

One drink, it is said, caused 4,500 'long-horned' to become angered and to go on strike. We predict that the lack of a drink here on November 1 is going to cause more men than that to feel peeved.

Since the Kaiser has given out so many 'Iron Crosses' we see a way for the Germans to fill their depleted treasury after the war. They'd make dandy souvenirs for "after-the-war" tourists.

And right on top of that Maryland grand jury denouncement of "short skirts and immoral clothing," comes an advance fall fashion note calling for "tighter and shorter skirts" for war-time, in order to conserve cloth and wool.

YOUTH.
I met Youth faring up the hill—
'Twas thirty years ago—
And he was singing with a will.
'Yo-he, yo-lad, yo-ho!
For soon," said he, "I shall grow gray.
And life will lose its song—
So up the hill I sing my way,
I sing my way along."

I met Youth faring on the road—
'Twas twenty years ago—
Upon his back he bore a load,
Yet still he sang "Yo-he-ho!"
Yes, still "Yo-he-ho!" and still "Yo-he!"
Right merrily he sang:
'What matter 'ere brief years to me
If still my heart is young?"

I met Youth on the mountain trail—
'Twas ten years ago—
And he had breathed many a gale
And many a night of snow.
But still I heard above the storm
The carol of his song:
'For still with youth my heart is warm
And still I sing along."

I met Youth on the downward hill—
'Twas only yesterday—
And he was singing with a will
The old, accustomed way.
'For I have found," he said, said he,
'(Now gray his hair of gold),
'For I have found," he said, "that life,
We never do grow old!"
DOUGLAS MALLOCH, in the American Lumberman.

THE GUNS OF FLANDERS.

Boom! Boom!
Can't you sense it? Can't you feel it?
Can't you hear it?
'Tis the drumming of the guns,
Boom! Boom!
Don't you hear it? Can't you hear it?
Don't you feel it?
'Tis the thudding of the guns,
Patient, peevish, laughing, weeping,
Sighing, dreaming, waking, sleeping,
You and age; flippant, sage;
Guilty, just; none but must
Feel the hum come
When your sons' guns
Give tongue and dun the Hun runs.
Ah! the guns!
Crack! Whup!
Did you speak us? Do you teach us
or beseech us?
We're the guns of the Flanders, in our
Crack! Whup!
Do you ask us of our task, us in our
mask,
Damen, guns, bounders of Huns?
You sit and moan. We'll fume and boom.
We'll croon the tune of hell-bounds
doom.
Point and bark! Recoil and bark!
On the mark! Stiff and stark!
Are the Huns' sons
When our gun tongues
Dun doom upon the Hun runs.
Oh! we're guns!
A. W. K.
—in the London Chronicle.

Argentina Breaks with Germany.

One important objective of the Lansing expose two weeks ago has been gained—Argentina has broken with Germany.

The vote of the Argentine Senate, 23 to 1 in favor of a severance of diplomatic relations, can be interpreted in no other way than as an index of an overwhelming and belligerently anti-German sentiment among the people of the Latin-American republic.

It is doubtless the forerunner of war between Argentina and Germany. The "twilight zone," known as a break of relations is intolerable on both sides. The United States found it so after a two months' test between February and April of the present year. That Argentina also will find it so, particularly if Germany persists in submerging her ships, among other neutrals, as she will doubtless continue to do.

The effect of the Argentinean action will be far-reaching—it brings to the support of the United States the most powerful of the Latin-American nations, and therefore means an immediate strengthening of the Pan-American bond; but further than that, it means the ultimate eradication of the powerful Germanic commercial grip on South America, and therefore makes our work of commercial penetration among our southern neighbors that much easier.

It is an important step in effecting the utter and complete isolation of Germany. What other nation—aside from the group of weaker ones contiguous to her—now recognize the outcast Prussian? In South America, his last stronghold, the two strongest republics have scorned Teutonic blandishments and have thrown their moral assistance to the defenders of civilization.

The Argentine action should have a material effect in showing the German people the real nature of the "iron ring" that is encircling them, and in exposing the fatuous hope held out to them by their masters that a "victorious peace" will be theirs if they only keep on fighting long enough. It should show them that their enemies are constantly growing stronger; it should show them that their diplomacy is bankrupt and a broken reed, that it is leading them not to the promised land, but to catastrophe.

Consider the Regulars.

It is but natural that the convention of the various Federal Unions of the United States should devote considerable time to the discussion of salaries. Their resolutions adopted yesterday are absolutely logical and just.

This is the day of large salaries. Every branch of industry in the country is feeling the condition and the government must bear its share.

During the last session of Congress The Herald instituted a campaign which resulted in obtaining partial increases for a number of the employees of the government. These increases which were to be for a period of one year, were obtained only after conditions of actual poverty among certain employees of the government, had been brought to the attention of Congress.

There is no doubt but that these increases will be retained after the year specified, because Congress will be forced to retain them or face the alternative of having the government lose a number of valued employees. For salaries have risen to such a figure on the outside that a government job will no longer be attractive.

But these increases are not enough. They are a step in the right direction, but they need to be followed by more radical steps. The resolutions of the convention should be put before Congress at once and they should receive immediate attention from that body.

One particular reason why the wages of Civil Service workers should be increased is the fact that the government for some time past has been calling in extra workers to handle war work. These people are being paid salaries very much in excess of the regular workers' pay, while in many cases they are green hands and not near so valuable as the regular Civil Service employees. This is an unjust condition, the remedy of which lies only in a reasonable increase in the wages of regular government workers.

Congress can do some advantageous work in this direction, from which our country will reap the benefit.

Mr. Bryan and the War.

"I don't know how long the war will last, but no matter how long it may last, I know that the quickest way out is straight through."

In these words William Jennings Bryan has rewritten his name on the American political map, and undone much of the evil that has been done in his name—done by persons who have trafficked in his reputation for their own selfish ends.

Mr. Bryan will have none of the mealy-mouthed pacifism, none of this equivocal, hot-and-cold patriotism which persists in covertly assailing the President and his policies. None opposed war more stoutly than he; but he acquiesces in the fact of war, and furthermore, sees that the concentration of all national energies for the defeat of the enemy is the "quickest way out." He put all the copperheads and the pro-Germans to shame.

The form premier says, with a decisiveness that no man could excel, that "this is our war," that it is our duty to support our allies, for "if we allow them to fail, we fail ourselves, and any neglect in furnishing them with men or money would compel us to fight out the war alone."

Not much comfort for pacifists, nonresidents, and "conscientious objectors" in that. It is about as strong a war position as could be taken. It may be, indeed, that Mr. Bryan has experienced a change of heart—that he sees there are some things in this world worth fighting for, and even sacrificing flesh and

THE FIRST AMERICAN SURRENDER



The Russian army has nothing on Mr. Hurst.

blood for. When he resigned as Secretary of State, the stigma of "peace at any price" attached to his name, and even to the day that war was declared, he opposed it with all the vigor and influence at his command; but that day has passed, and it is possible that Mr. Bryan has been able to see things which formerly he refused to include in his vision.

HOLLAND LETTER

The Biggest Daily
Financial News Feature of
the Country's Best Newspapers.

The officers in charge of the draft in New York City are reported as having said that very few of those who are of Italian birth or parentage who were in this way called to the colors have claimed exemption. In a majority of cases these drafted men of Italian blood appear enthusiastically to have welcomed the opportunity to begin a soldier's life for the United States and our allies. A like report has come from Boston, and other reports not quite so authoritative have reached New York from various cities which show the same spirit of the part of the drafted men of Italian blood as has been manifested in New York and in Boston.

Another interesting fact associated with the making of our new army is the authoritative report that 70 per cent of the soldiers who are now in the camp at Yaphank, Long Island, are of the Hebrew race and Jewish faith.

The relation of Italy to the war and what may prove to be the triumphant aid which Italy is to give in terminating the war have not been well understood by the American people for the reason that Italy has been overshadowed by France and by Great Britain so far as public interest here is concerned.

Early in the spring of this year the Italian government was satisfied that adequate preparation which was made so that the commander of the Italian armies were justified in beginning his long contemplated offensive against Austria. That offensive involved means whereby artillery of the most powerful kind could be brought to bear upon the mountains and could, as progress made, be lifted from lower levels even to the summits of the mountains.

The strategy which had been characteristic of the British and French military movements in East-ern France did not involve the solving of such very difficult problems as did the offensive strategy of the Italians, which sought to surmount the Alps and the high concentration of industry and energy of Italy when making such preparations as would justify her armies in undertaking a very great offensive against Austria. Had Italy possessed the natural resources of the United States she might have been fully prepared a year earlier. But she needed assistance from the United States represented by her purchasing in this country of various commodities and she also needed financial assistance which was easily obtained both in England and in the United States. The Italian offensive of this spring and summer has played a far more important part in the great strategy of the war than is commonly recognized.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.



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Army and Navy News

Best Service Column in City.

The annual meeting of the Association of Military Dental Surgeons of the United States will be held at Hotel Astor, New York City, on October 22. All dentists who have taken the examinations for the Dental Reserve Corps, whether they have received their commissions or not, are invited to attend. Papers will be read by dental surgeons of the regular army on subjects of interest to a military dental surgeon. Major Logan, who is at present in charge of the affairs of the Dental Corps, will be present with information of interest.

The art of "maritime camouflage" is discussed in a recent issue of the New York Sun by Robert G. Skerrett, who points out that this is by no means a new science. The late F. T. Jane, well-known as a naval expert, is given credit for the "first suggestion" of the idea in the right direction, although as far back as the Civil War both the Federal and Confederate had "camouflaged" to an extensive degree. Mr. Jane's initial effort was the painting of a British destroyer a mottled coat of black, white and gray. In 1902 a patent was granted two Americans, George Brush and Abbott H. Fisher, who started out with the idea of reserving the coloring of the light and shaded portions of a vessel to decrease her visibility. Naval officers who have given much thought to this idea are Lieut. Comdr. Joseph O. Fisher and Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. Both of them started their studies in connection with the operation of submarines, but more recently, Lieut. Whiting has continued his experiments in the field of aviation. Comdr. Fisher probably is responsible for the variegated color schemes which have led inhabitants of coast cities to believe that a large proportion of recent military recruits was composed of patriotic but irresponsible cubists.

In order that it may make more efficient preparation toward supplying the gas masks and other equipment needed to protect our troops against the asphyxiating and poisonous gases they probably will meet on foreign battlefields, the Army Medical Department is organizing a "Gas Defense Service." In addition to assisting in the production and distribution of equipment, this service will include the necessary repair sections for overseas duty. A number of officers have been detailed to Fort Sill, Okla., for a special course in gas defense.

The surgeon general points out the needs of that service for competent enlisted personnel. About fifty men are wanted immediately who possess skill and experience in one or the other of the following lines of work: Mechanics, glass blowing, pipe fitting, electricity, carpentering, blacksmithing and chemistry. In addition to these specially qualified men there is an opening for about 100 men to do routine factory work. Those who are found qualified will be enlisted in the Sanitary Corps for the duration of the war, with the probability of service in abroad in the near future. The pay is from \$30 to \$41 a month, plus \$3 to \$7.50 a month for foreign service according to grade; and food, shelter, clothing, transportation, and medical care are provided by the government in addition.

Applicants for enlistment for this service should call upon the officer in charge, Overseas Repair Section, No. 1, Gas Defense Service, at Room 129, New Interior Department Building, Eighteenth and F streets, northwest, Washington, D. C. Men registered for the draft may enlist for this service. Men already called for physical examination may be assigned to the Gas Defense Service if they have special qualifications.

HOME COMPLEXION
PEELER WORKS WONDERS

To keep the face, neck, arms and hands in the best of health, and to remove the treatment which seems most sensible is one which will actually remove the skin itself immediately it begins to age, fade, coarsen, or discolor. The only known treatment which will do this, aside from a painful, expensive surgical operation, is the application of ordinary mercurized wax, which is as harmless as it is effective.

The wax is put on at night, just as you apply cold cream, and washed off in the morning. It absorbs the dead and discolored surface skin in almost invisible flaky particles, a little each day, no discomfort being experienced. With the disappearance of the old cuticle, the newer, healthier skin underneath gradually appears, richly beautiful with the flush of youth. This mercurized wax, which you can get at any drug store in the original package, is indeed a veritable wonder-worker—Adv.

A substitute for cream of tartar is wanted by a Danish firm in Copenhagen. Samples in triplicate, marked "Q of no value," are requested.

What They Say at The Washington Herald

Some Vital Thoughts—Facts

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You are touching CIVIC PRIDE!

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